

Amusements, etc., This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Richardson," Mrs. Macready.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—"The Belles," J. W. Wallack.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"Diamonds," Miss
Fanny Thompson and Miss Clara Morris.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Le Roi Carotte," Mrs.
John Wood and Miss Rose Heron.
OLYMPIC THEATRE.—"The Red Pocket-Book."
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"Ixion," Miss Lydia
Thompson.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Forty-first Annual Exhibi-
tion.
CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS, at No. 730 Broadway.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Con-
cert, Tuesday, September 17.
ROBINSON'S CIRCUS, at Madison-ave. and Forty-
first-st.
ST. JAMES THEATRE.—San Francisco Minstrels.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1872.

TRIPLE SHEET.

The Geneva Arbitrators have arrived at Berne.
The United States Minister to Liberia has arrived in
England.
The volcano Mouna Loa, on the island
of Hawaii, is in active eruption.
The Mikado of
Japan has returned from his visit to the South.

The Palmer won the yacht race, at Newport, for the
Citizens' Cup.
Horace Greeley spoke at St. John-
sbury, at the Vermont State Fair.

Francis Kernan, Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. N. P.
Banks, R. M. T. Hunter, S. S. Cox, Gov. Gilbert C. Walker,
and many others made addresses at the Liberal Union
meeting in Union-square.
Charles O'Connor has de-
clined the nomination of the Louisville Convention for the
Presidency.
Forrester still remains in custody.
Five cases of suicide were reported.
Gold, 113, 113½, 113; thermometer, 70°, 80°, 100°.

Are the gentlemen mentioned on the back of
Mr. Oakes Ames's letter ever going to speak?
Will not Mr. Wilson say something? Will
not Mr. Schofield make a remark? For gen-
tlemen of their age and size, they "are pain-
fully shy."

It is reported that the Democrats of South
Carolina have united with the Moses wing of
the Republicans in the support of the Greeley
and Brown ticket. This is a significant move-
ment, as Mr. Moses is most likely to be elected
Governor, and the combination will be a very
strong one in the State.

Our Paris letter has a sketch of the Erraz-
n incident, of sensational French journalism, and
more hopeful details of the steady and sure
progress of the Republic toward a permanent
establishment. The accession of the Left
Center to the ranks of the reasonable Republi-
cans is one of the most cheering signs of the
times.

In his address to the farmers of Vermont,
yesterday, Mr. Greeley talked in a practical
way about the improvements which have been
made and are making in farming. The ad-
dress, which is printed on the third page of
THE TRIBUNE, to-day, is one which will sug-
gest many useful hints to agriculturists every-
where.

A significant statement is that made by the
dying Deputy Sheriff of Pope County, who
with his last breath declared that the present
troubles were wholly chargeable to the offi-
cials. Williams was shot at Russellville, and
while carrying out the instructions of the
King. He knew that they were responsible for
the anarchy which they charge on inoffensive
citizens.

One Simadz Sabierz, a Japanese foggy, has
written a letter to the Mikado, protesting
against the progressive policy of the Empire.
He says that the fortunes of the country are
declining; that the imperial line, which ought
to last forever, is in danger of falling into
the vice called Republicanism, and that Japan
will become a dependency of the Western bar-
barians. That man ought to have been in
the late Louisville Convention.

We hope The New-York Times does not
think Gov. Jewell has explained the Grant-
Jones land business. If that is all it had to
say, and wanted to "put up" ten thousand
dollars on that, it should have a guardian
appointed, lest it waste its substance on riotous
betting. Is nobody able to speak for the Presi-
dent of the United States without dragging
him deeper in the mire of these disgraceful
charges?

Has the average featherless biped any sense
of the difference between good and bad? In
Pennsylvania, for instance, on one side are
Curtin and Buckalew, and on the other
Cameron and Hartranft. Yet there are re-
spectable and broad-brimmed gentlemen who
doubt between them. They mostly read The
North American, however,—which numerical
statement consoles us. It gives assurance
that there is not the slightest danger of there
being enough of them to turn the scale.

Eastern readers, who have admirably fol-
lowed the enthusiastic receptions evoked by
the progress of Senator Carl Schurz through
Ohio and Indiana, will be glad to have at
hand the following announcement of his en-
gagements for Pennsylvania, which is just
made public by Col. Alexander K. McClure,
Chairman of the Liberal Republican Committee
of that State:

Pittsburgh.....Monday, Sept. 23.
Philadelphia.....Tuesday, Sept. 24.
Lancaster.....Wednesday, Sept. 25.
Erie.....Saturday, Sept. 28.
Scranton.....Friday, Sept. 27.
Pottsville.....Thursday, Sept. 26.

According to the letter which we publish
to-day from our correspondent at Toronto,
there is very general dissatisfaction through-
out Canada with the present Government of
the Dominion. Although the Ministerial party
claims a large majority of the members just
elected to the House of Commons, there is
good reason to believe that the two parties

are about equally divided. With an opposi-
tion intent upon attaining to the control of
the Dominion, the Government is almost cer-
tain to be frequently in the minority in the
next session of Parliament.

One of the canny Bostonians who adminis-
ter the Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom
has just made a decision in a Treasury case
which is interesting to our own merchants and
forwarders. Some of the Honolulu importers
raised the point whether goods imported to
Honolulu from New-York, by the way of the
Pacific Railway and San Francisco, should
have the cost of transportation included in the
costs on which duties should be levied and
collected. Finance Minister Smith decides
that the importer may choose his own mode
of transportation, and the duty is to be laid
only on the New-York cost of the goods. The
decision, to say the least, seems in accordance
with common sense.

The last of the series of letters from our
correspondent at the Science Convention at
Dubuque will be found to contain much of
general interest concerning that city and the
sources of its prosperity. Details are given of
the somewhat antiquated methods of mining
and reducing lead employed in the vicinity,
and curious instances are cited of sudden
wealth acquired by lucky miners. Most places
where caves abound can boast of having or
having had a hermit; but Dubuque seems to
have been especially favored in this respect,
the individual who undertook this role for
that locality having possessed the unusual
qualifications for troglodytic life of being at
once a miner, a miser, and a murderer.

Affairs in Alaska are not in a very satis-
factory condition, if we may believe the reports
which we receive thence. There is no im-
balance of law or government except in the
immediate vicinity of Sitka. The Indians,
who are the real lords of the soil (what there
is of it), make things very uncomfortable to
the white adventurers, and lately went so far
as to take possession of a steamer and hold
it as hostage for the murder of some of their
number by the garrison at Sitka. To crown
all, the best furs are bought up by the Hud-
son's Bay Company, and American dealers
have to put up with what is left. What has
become of the wonderful crops of vegetables,
the strawberries and the other richness which
the State Department promised that we should
find in our new purchase at the North?

The letter we publish in another column
makes known a state of things in Egypt
which is rather more disgraceful than has gen-
erally been supposed. The only Protestant
Mission in that country is that of the United
Presbyterian Church of the United States.
For many years it has been engaged in its
laudable labors, feeling safe and respected
under the protection of the American Gov-
ernment, until the Administration of Gen.
Grant began. The consular representative
whom he sent there not only refused protec-
tion to the missionaries, but actively per-
secuted them. This was made known to Gen.
Grant in respectful petitions. He took no
measures to redress their wrongs. At last,
finding no prospect of redress from their own
Government, they felt compelled to take steps
to be placed under the protection of the British
Crown. No one accuses Gen. Grant of
hostility to the Mission. He simply exhibits
in this as in other matters a stolid disregard
of the duties of his position, which is partly
ignorance and partly indifference. But its
consequences are no less creditable than if
they came from positive depravity.

Mr. Chas. O'Connor has finally and definitively
declined the Louisville nomination in a writ-
ten address which was delivered, sealed, to
the Committee yesterday. This document is
elegant in expression, and is a model of En-
glish composition. It bespeaks the scholar
and thinker, and its somewhat forced applica-
tion to the subject really before him is just what
we might expect from an idealist like the writer.
Mr. O'Connor dwells in a sphere so remote from
that which is agitated by the hopes and fears
of to-day that it is impossible for him to
adapt himself to present exigencies and de-
mands of society as now constituted. If it
were not so—if he were not so unpractical in
his views—he never would have hoped or
expected anything from the forlorn Con-
vention at Louisville. As it is, we must respect
his great talents and admire his purity of
motives, while we regret that his character
and endowments are not politically available
to this generation of men. That the "Straight-
Outs" will continue to support Mr. O'Connor,
as they aver they will, was to be expected.
Their part of the programme is to create a
division; to vote for the differential calculus
as good for them as the most available
candidate.

THE VOICE OF NEW-YORK.

In that great meeting of 1861, when this
Metropolis solemnly pledged itself to preserve
the Union through war, Col. Baker, the first
orator of the occasion and one of the first
martyrs of the coming contest, said: "I have
seen what New-York can do when her blood
is up." We saw it again last night. This
people may be somewhat sophisticated and
indifferent in ordinary times, but when the oc-
casion is worth the effort, the Metropolis can
express herself with energy and with an un-
mistakable voice. The meeting last night left
no room for doubting the intentions of New-
York in this election. It showed that this city
is sure to go by a phenomenal majority for
Greeley and Brown, and for Kernan and
Depew. In every feature of the immense
demonstration any intelligent observer could
see the evidence of that sanguine yet reason-
able enthusiasm which is the sure precursor of
victory.

We give a full report of all the proceedings
of this extraordinary mass meeting. Each
of the seven stands was well provided with speak-
ers. All the speeches were earnest and to
the point, and many of them were strong and
eloquent. But the spirit and significance of
the occasion were perhaps best embodied in
two addresses, those of Mr. Kernan and of Mr.
Hunter. For these two gentlemen, in a more
marked degree than any others, represented
the two great ideas upon which the Liberal
movement is based, Reform and
Reunion. No one has a better right than Mr.
Kernan to stand forward at this time as the
advocate of rigid integrity and economy in
the administration of affairs. He has been an
energetic and consistent
party leader for many years, but he
has never subordinated his conscience to sup-
posed party necessities, and has preferred the
defeat of his party to victories which would
have been the triumph of fraud. He
is a man of untainted record and clean hands.
He gave the first enthusiastic and cordial sup-
port, which Samuel J. Tilden received, to the
movement in the Democratic party for the

overthrow of the corrupt Tammany Ring.
But for Mr. Kernan, Mr. Tilden could not
have made that movement a success, and the
Reform struggle last Fall in New-York would
have ended in failure. Now that the need for
reform is shown to be wider, and the move-
ment has come to embrace State and National,
as well as municipal affairs, Mr. Kernan has
nobly gained the right to be listened to and
believed.

No more important or authoritative speech
has been made during this canvass than the
eloquent and thoughtful discourse of the Hon.
R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia. This is the voice
of the South. Mr. Hunter is one of the "un-
repentant Rebels" of whom we hear so much in
Administration papers. He is one of the still
disfranchised Southerners, who are inca-
pacitated from taking part in public affairs by
the vigilant fears of the Grant party in Congress.
We hope no one of our readers will omit to
read every word of his long and masterly
speech. They can then decide whether gen-
tlemen of this character are likely to be more
or less dangerous to the Commonwealth than
the Chandlers and Carpenters who insist in
excluding them from their rights as citi-
zens. He is a man incapable of an insin-
uance or a deception. To save his
life, he would not misrepresent himself or his
people. This is what he says of them: "I
believe that there has never been a people
conquered who, after such a contest, ac-
cepted their condition with a more thorough
"appreciation of all its legitimate consequences,"
or with a more sincere intent to discharge
"honestly all the obligations which it imposed
upon them." He sets forth, in singularly
moderate and unimpassioned language, the
things of which the South has the right to
complain, with expressions more guarded than
those of any independent journal in the country,
discussing this subject. The people of the South
expect relief from their dishonest oppressors by
their own votes and by the sympathetic
action of an Administration and a Congress
which will come in with Greeley and Brown.
They have no unlawful or fantastic hopes or
claims in relation to the new Administration.
"Of course," he says, "if they are elected, the
people of the South will expect from them a
"pure Government, some reform in the Civil
Service, and a better regulation of the vast
"patronage of the General Government."

Certainly no one can object to claims so rea-
sonable for purposes so laudable. That no pre-
tense for misunderstanding may remain, Mr.
Hunter enumerates the reasons why he
and the Southern people support the
Liberal candidates. 1st, to effect a genuine
and cordial reunion between the North and
South; 2d, to bring about a feeling of confi-
dence between the white and black races
which have been kept too long apart; 3d, to
counteract the present threatening tendency
to centralization of power; 4th, to place an
honest man in the Presidency who will not use
his vast power and influence over office-holders
for selfish or arbitrary ends. We submit that
these are reasons enough to justify the sup-
port of Mr. Greeley even by men who,
like Mr. Hunter, hold radically different
views from him, on many important points of
finance and government. We are sure that
Mr. Hunter obeyed a true and wise instinct
in resolving to bring to the North this frank
and loyal message from the South. His re-
ception last night must have convinced him
that there is no hatred or jealousy left in the
hearts of the people of either section. The
elections of November will break down the
last barrier between them and end the war
forever.

MR. ADAMS'S SOBER FIRST THOUGHT.

It is a consoling reflection that no man is
quite capable of destroying the effect of a
good action. When Mark Antony was on the
stump in Rome he thought more of sensation
than of exact truth, or he would never have
said that the good men do not interfere with
their bones. Mr. John Quincy Adams is doing
his best just at present to undo all his work for
the last two years, but he will find it difficult.
The movement which he and others set on
foot goes alone very well without him, but his
work in the cause will not be readily forgot-
ten. He was not quite satisfied with the nomi-
nations that were made at Cincinnati—or per-
haps it would be more accurate to say, he would
have been better satisfied with those which were
not made. He has, therefore, taken to cursing
what he came out to bless, and has pettishly
turned his back on the Liberal movement and
gone to coquetting with the extreme reac-
tionary and pro-Slavery faction of the
Democracy which he has been fighting
and denouncing for years, and finally
succeeded in utterly defeating inside
of the party. The result achieved on Wednes-
day at Worcester must have given him a
singular mingling of gratification and reproach.
For months he has been laboring to bring
about this precise result, the emancipation of
the Democratic party from the thralldom of re-
actionary tradition, and a sincere and close
coalition with the Liberal Republicans for the
purpose of rescuing the Government from the
hands of the dull usurpation which was gradu-
ally demoralizing the political conscience of
the country. In his own State, he has seen
this result completely and superbly achieved.
The two parties have met in perfect harmony
and agreed upon a joint campaign. They have
joined in accepting and announcing a platform
of principles unexceptionable to the political
school to which Mr. Adams belongs, and in
presenting as a candidate for Governor the
purest, ablest and most illustrious citizen of
Massachusetts. Yet this hour, which ought to
have been the most triumphant of Mr. Adams's
life, sees him repudiating his own work, turn-
ing his back on his own loud professions, and
plotting, with the ghosts of the dead Bour-
bonism he helped to slay, the destruction of
the great progressive party he helped to found.

We do not pretend to deny that we
should have greatly preferred to see Mr.
Adams with us in this great fight for reunion
and reform. If the nomination he desired and
expected had been made at Cincinnati and
Baltimore, he would have been precisely
suited for once in his life. Every word of the
platform of principles there adopted would
have met his full approval. He had
beforehand declared himself in favor
of the precise political programme
adopted by the Liberals and Democrats.
The Liberal candidates for President and
Vice-President represent the principles for
which Mr. Adams has so vigorously con-
tended, and their election is the only practi-
cable way of putting these principles in practice.
They are men of unimpaired character, of emi-
nent public services, of distinguished and un-
questioned abilities. But their nomination was
not the one desired by Mr. Adams, and there-
fore he threw himself into the arms of that
utterly absurd mob of reactionary Cop-
perheads at Louisville, who were laboring, by
a dishonest pretense of reorganizing the old

pro-Slavery Democracy, to assist in the re-
election of Gen. Grant. Mr. Adams, of all men
in the world, finds himself in sympathy with
those gibbering ghosts of the late rebellion.
He proffers them the use of his name to aid
the man whom less than a year
ago he called "an ignoble incubus,"
and whose reflection he denounced as a
"national calamity," because his Adminis-
tration was "mean in character, sordid in tone,
"ignorant, corrupt, and arbitrary." He said
of that Administration, that it was "doing
more to permanently disaffect the States
than the Government of Jefferson Davis
"ever did." He added, in a sentence which
has not been surpassed in this canvass for its
neatness and severity of characterization, that
Gen. Grant "can conceive of no means of
"free government but military force, and no
"motive of public action but private profit." He
solemnly warned us against consenting to
four years more of such a rule, saying that it
would permanently blunt the sensibilities of
popular liberty.

All these things Mr. Adams said in the ad-
mirable letter which we reprint in another
place. It was one of the strongest and clear-
est calls which ushered in the Liberal move-
ment. It does not advocate one principle, it
does not suggest one purpose, which is not
embraced in the public confession of faith of
the Liberal party. This high standard
here set up has not been lowered in the least
degree. The Administration so terribly ar-
ranged by Mr. Adams has given no sign of
repentance or reformation. On the contrary,
it has added a new offense to the many
that went before, by its shameful misuse
of all the resources of the Government to
coerce or corrupt the popular will. We doubt
if any candid man can read Mr. Adams's
letter and withhold his vote from the Liberal
ticket. Of course we except Mr. Adams him-
self, for he knows how and why it was
written. But we commend it to our readers
as one of the most unanswerable indictments
of the present Administration and vindications
of the Liberal movement to which the present
campaign has given rise. If Mr. Adams now
repudiates it, he is not wise. He would be
throwing a pearl away, richer than all his
treasure, and we are aware that that is a strong
expression.

THE BROKEN PROMISE.

Where is the millennium which we were
promised by the apocalyptic writers of the
Republican party, when, with the Union saved,
peace restored, Slavery abolished, the people
pacified, the States reconstructed, the Gov-
ernment rejuvenated, the Constitution com-
pleted, liberty enlarged and harmony estab-
lished, the golden age was to come in and all
be peace, prosperity and happiness? Why
is it, now that war is over, the people
returned to their allegiance, the personal
enmities which conflict generates
passing away, industry renewed, and the juris-
diction of the Government confirmed, the gos-
pel of hate is still preached, and by the same
parties by whom the jubilee was proclaimed?
Why is it that the most persistent efforts are
made to revive the old animosities and to ex-
tend them to all who, under the new condi-
tions, are willing to forget the past and to
begin the new era with new feelings, hopes,
friendships, and alliances?

Is this war to be eternal? Are we destined
at each returning Presidential election to fight
over again the conflict which closed nearly
eight years ago? Is the North to be perpetu-
ally punishing the South for its disloyalty;
and is every conjunction between Northern
and Southern men for a political purpose to
be branded as treasonable on the part of the
former, for all time to come? Is the period
never to approach an end when a party in
the state will set up its claims
to power upon the ground that, for the sake
of the Union, more impediments, inequalities,
and disqualifications must be imposed upon
the Southern people, or that existing impedi-
ments, inequalities, and disqualifications must
be continued? Is this the political entertain-
ment to which the people of the United States
are invited; to travel, with mill-horse mo-
notony, in the same circle, repeating the same
litany of malevolence, and treasuring, with the
obstinacy of superannuation, the same recol-
lections?

If there was anything in the Republican
platform of 1868 which was especially agree-
able to the people of the United States—the
loyal people—it was the promise held out in
that instrument of a day when the effects of
the past conflict would be practically obliterated;
when the whole people of the United
States would be one in political right as
they were one in interest and in senti-
ment. Probably nothing in the life
of Mr. Greeley has silently won so much
upon the people as the fact that he has been
the unwavering adherent to the wise and hu-
mane policy of conciliation to which that plat-
form committed the Republican party. It is
not the combatants of the war—it is not that
mass of the people from whom those combat-
ants were taken—who labor to make the fact
of the conflict the occasion of eternal
enmity. They have no treasured resent-
ments to enforce at the ballot-box;
no feelings of revenge under the influence
of which they incline to be enlisted and
marched to the polls, as they were enlisted
and marched to the battle-fields. The aspir-
ing heroes of this supplemental war, this
supererogatory salvation of the Union, this
post facto preservation of our liberties, are the
non-combatants; men who stayed safely at
home while the armies were in the field; who
slept comfortably in their beds while battles
were raging; who demonstrated their patriot-
ism by elaborate rhetoric and bitter denunciations
of traitors and copperheads, and viciously
manifested their devotion to the sacred cause
of their country by their zeal to secure fat
contracts and lucrative offices to themselves.
How much of the hatred and spirit of revenge
with which they are so sedulous to inspire the
people they feel, and how much they simulate,
it is not necessary to inquire. Probably they
are as deeply in earnest now as they were during
the war; and the depth of that earnestness
may be safely calculated upon the basis of what
they hoped to realize upon it as capital.

Aside from the general charge of profusion,
corruption, misgovernment, and maladminis-
tration against the President and his party,
there is this special charge of fraud delib-
erately perpetrated upon the people, in the falsi-
fication of the pledges made in the platform,
and afterward by the President. The party
enjoyed all the advantages of its professions
in the election—and the leaders at that time felt
that those advantages were not, by any
means, unnecessary—and the people had a
right to expect that promises so distinctly
made would be scrupulously fulfilled. Have
they been fulfilled? No sooner had Congress
re-assembled after the election than the leaders
of the Republican party in that body re-applied

themselves to the work of inflaming the minds
of the people of the North against those of
the South, and of convincing the former that
the latter could not be safely trusted with their
political liberties; insisting that, in the place
of more freedom, there must be more
restraint, and instead of amnesty and friend-
ship, humiliation and punishment. It is only
necessary to allude to the loathsome mass of
slanders and exaggerations piled up by Con-
gress Committees, drawn from the vilest
sources and by the most culpable means,
and published to the world as history; cul-
minating in statutes of the most oppressive
and unequal character, and provisions intended
to place the entire election machinery of the
South in the hands of the President. This is
the way in which the pledges of the party
given to persuade the people to support its
candidate were redeemed. The Enforcement
bill, the Ku-Klux act, the defeat of measures
designed to restore and to conciliate, all go to
show that the leaders of the party never in-
tended to meet their engagements, and that
the fraud which they have committed was
premeditated.

At this time there is no more talk of am-
nesty and conciliation. The leaders of the
party seem to have forgotten that there was
ever a time when they even professed regard
for the rights of men or for the restoration
of harmony in the State. The gospel of
eternal hate and perpetual punishment is
boldly proclaimed. The efforts of the orators
and organs of the party are devoted to re-
storing and intensifying the old enmities.
The people are virtually told that, as they
value their own liberties, they must supple-
ment the war of arms with a war of fac-
tions, and tread under foot those who, only
because they are powerless, are not rising in
armed rebellion. It is counted treason to
be willing to vote for a Presidential candidate
who is acceptable to the Southern people; and,
no matter how pure he may be, the man who
becomes such candidate is only saved from
being annihilated by the abuse, denunciation,
and rivalry that is poured upon him by the
fact that abuse, denunciation, and rivalry do
not annihilate.

Here is a count in the indictment against
the President and his party from which there
is no evasion. Gen. Grant came into office
with brave professions of liberality toward
the South. There was nothing in his
history, character, or acts which did
so serve to bind the people to him
as those professions. For a long time
they stood to him in the stead of perform-
ances. While the party leaders were piling
up their mountains of suborned venom against
the South, he was held up to the people as a
miracle of magnanimity—the peculiar repre-
sentative of all that is large-minded, generous,
and humane. He is made to think in his
messages whether it may not be time to consider
the removal of disabilities. His sincerity in
this respect may be estimated by the fact that
the Force bill and its disreputable supplement
were Administration measures, to secure the
passage of which the entire influence of the
President, to persuade and to corrupt, was
employed.

There is no denying that the President and
the leaders of his party are well matched, and
that, in respect to the common policy, they
have been agreed. The one is no more in
favor of amnesty than the other; and the
necessity for a change of hands in the Gov-
ernment is no greater in the case of the Presi-
dent than it is in the case of those by whom
he has been surrounded, instructed, and ad-
vised. The fraud which has been perpe-
trated upon the people is a common
fraud; and if it is a worthy act on the
part of a free people to resent and
punish a deliberate deception which has been
practiced upon them by their rulers—if it is
imperative upon those who seek to be well
governed to depose the false and to elevate
the true—justice and interest alike demand
that they should all go out together.

This is, therefore, no war against Gen. Grant
merely; it is a war against Gen. Grant
and every one of his advisers and abettors.
The country could better afford to continue
Gen. Grant in the Presidency than to continue
them in the places they occupy as his advisers,
prompters, and confederates. That this is the
sentiment which pervades the masses of the
people, all the phenomena of the canvass thus
far bear testimony. There are more danger-
ous agents than Grant clothed with authority
and influence in the state, though, in such
hands, there could not well be a more danger-
ous implement. It is not to depose him alone
the people are called upon to rise, and are
rising; it is to expel a horde of which he is
the nominal chief, whose members are more
than his equals in profligacy and audacity; it
is to change the entire system of governmental
practice from that which has obtained under
their auspices.

It is a simple question: Is it right or wrong
for the people of the United States to desire
the restoration of personal equality and social
harmony between the inhabitants of different
States and sections? Did the leaders of the
Republican party reflect the prevailing senti-
ment when they substantially promised a
clasping of hands across the chasm opened by
the war; or have they reflected it since in
laboring, by the use of dishonest means, to
make that chasm wider and more insurmount-
able? In 1868, they went before the people
placing the claims of their candidate upon the
basis of their promises; now they go before
the people with no better claim than their
broken promises, and false pretenses more wicked
than their faithlessness to justify their perfidy.
Here is the issue which they have made between
themselves and the people; and unless it is to
be assumed that the people have retroceded
from their own positions, have ceased to love
peace, have become bloodthirsty, hateful, and
intolerant, and are aspiring for fresh conflicts,
there will be no failure in the retribution.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT THINKS ABOUT GENEVA.

Every morning an official communication
to the Washington agent of the Associated
Press informs mankind that the President is
well satisfied with the state of affairs at
Geneva; that we have got all we asked from
the Court of Arbitration; that we have car-
ried our point by securing an official declara-
tion that the claims upon which we insisted for so
many years and with so much earnestness
were entirely inadmissible, and that we are to
get a good round sum of money, and retire
from the contest in triumph.

This does not impress anybody who has
studied the proceedings at Geneva, and under-
stands what it is that we demanded and what
it is that we have obtained. But it may de-
ceive the unwary, and so prepare their minds
for the hurrahing and applauding with which
the Administration wishes to herald the result.
We may as well understand that there is nothing
in the issue of the arbitration upon which we
have reason to plume ourselves. We ruined

our own cause and humiliated ourselves by the
preposterous incapacity of our State Depart-
ment, and no amount of money damages for
the direct injuries of the Alabama and her
consorts will ever make amends for our loss
of national reputation and dignity. Nor is it
certain yet that we shall have any large sum
of money. The British claims against us are
yet to be adjusted. Perhaps we shall not be
allowed to know what they amount to until
after the election; but they will doubtless
make a very serious set-off against the Geneva
award.

SENATOR HARLAN AND THE WIDOWS.

Senator Harlan's newspaper, The Washington
Chronicle, is shocked at the "ineffable mean-
ness of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE" in ex-
posing his assessment of a soldier's widow,
postmistress of a small office in Massachusetts,
in the sum of \$40 for the use of the Grant
Campaign Committee. The Chronicle roundly
asserts that the letter which we quoted over
Mr. Harlan's signature, "if sent out by the
"Republican Committee, was not addressed to
"the nameless widow whose misfortunes [THE
"TRIBUNE] pretends to commiserate, nor to
"any other widow, nor yet to the incumbent
"of any 'small office' in or out of Massachu-
"setts." To which we reply that The Chronicle
is lying. The letter was addressed just as we
have said, and we published the whole of it
except the names of the office and the incum-
bent. Why, asks Mr. Harlan's paper, does
THE TRIBUNE keep back these? Because we
know very well that the postmistress would
be turned out of her place for communicating
her wrongs to us, if the Administration knew
who she was.

But the honorable and reverend Senator's
newspaper goes further, and denies that po-
litical assessments have been made upon any-
body. Money to be sure is collected, and office-
holders are "not excluded" from the privilege
of contributing; and if the circular names the
precise sum which each functionary is ex-
pected to give, that is merely to prevent their
giving too much; "for the purpose of prevent-
ing the collection of an unnecessary amount
"from over-liberal friends, like those usually
"found in Massachusetts, the parties addressed
"have sometimes been notified of the maxi-
"mum which they were desired to raise and
"forward!" Oh, James! Moreover it is per-
fectly right to levy political assessments upon
widows